# 定植于地衣体内的大团囊虫草新谱系\*

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摘要:大团囊虫草是一类寄生型真菌,绝大多数以大团囊菌为宿主,只有3个种寄生在甲虫和蝉的幼虫体内。我们从采集自中国五个省份和南极长城站的42份地衣标本中分离得到了64株大团囊虫草属真菌菌株,系统发育学分析表明,这些真菌可能不是相同的种类,显示有多个种类的大团囊虫草属真菌广泛定植于地衣体中。与高等植物共生的内生真菌通常对宿主的生长起到促进作用,然而,由于地衣内生真菌生长所需营养物质来源于地衣共生真菌或光合共生物,因此地衣内生真菌与共生真菌之间很有可能是寄生关系或竞争关系。本研究发现大团囊虫草广泛伴生在地衣体内,部分证实了这一假说的正确性。

关键词: 虫草属: 地衣内生真菌: 真菌宿主: ITS 序列

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# New Lineages of *Elaphocordyceps* Harboring in Lichen Thalli \*

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Abstract: All species of Elaphocordyceps parasitize the fungal genus Elaphomyces, except for three species growing on scarabid beetle larvae or cicada nymphs. During our study on the diversity of culturable endolichenic fungi, some Elaphocordyceps species are found widely harboring in lichen thalli. A total of 64 fungal strains belonging to Elaphocordyceps were isolated from 42 lichen samples respectively collected from 5 provinces of China and the Antarctic. Phylogenetic analysis based on ITS nrDNA shows that these endolichenic fungi are possibly heterospecific. The endophytic fungi of plant often provide benefits to their hosts. However, the endolichenic fungi may be parasites or nutrient competitors of the mycobiont, because they have to obtain nutrient components from mycobionts or photobionts. Our study partly proves this hypothesis, since most known species of Elaphocordyceps are parasites of fungi.

Key words: Cordyceps; Endolichenic fungi; Fungal host; ITS

大团囊虫草属(Elaphocordyceps),属于子囊菌门(Ascomycota)、粪壳菌纲(Sordariomycetes)、肉座菌目(Hypocreales)、蛇形虫草科(Ophiocordycipitaceae)。Sung等(2007)依靠分子系统学的方法将大团囊虫草属从原虫草属(Cordyceps)中分离出来。大团囊虫草属与两种著名虫草类药

用真菌-冬虫夏草 (Ophiocordycceps sinensis) 和蛹虫草 (Cordyceps militaris) 有着较近的亲缘关系 (Sung 等, 2007)。冬虫夏草和蛹虫草均为虫生真菌,而大团囊虫草却是一种专性寄生在地下块菌-大团囊菌 (Elaphomyces) 中的寄生型真菌。大团囊虫草属中的 E. ophioglossoides 是一味传统

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的药材,对治疗月经不调和子宫出血有很好的疗效(Ikeda等,1993),而该属中其他一些种类也被广泛用做中药材。不论是大团囊虫草还是它们的宿主大团囊菌,在自然界中都比较罕见,至今尚未有关于大团囊虫草以其他种类真菌为宿主的报道(Sung等,2007)。

地衣作为一种世界广泛分布的生物,很长一段时间以来被认为是由共生真菌和光合共生物构成的二元共生体(Schwendener, 1868)。越来越多的研究表明,除了地衣共生真菌,还有数量众多的内生真菌和内生细菌生活在地衣体中。这些微生物与地衣共生真菌和光合共生物一起构成一个和谐的微型生态系统(Bates 等, 2012; Girlanda 等, 1997; Suryanarayanan 等, 2005; U'Ren 等, 2010,

2012)。地衣内生真菌被认为普遍存在于健康的地 衣体内且有大量的未知种类 (Arnold 等, 2009)。

在研究地衣内生真菌多样性的过程中,我们 发现某些种类的大团囊虫草属真菌广泛定植在分 布在不同地区的地衣体内。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 地衣标本的采集

共计 42 份地衣标本分别采集自中国的五个省份和南极中国长城站 (表 1)。标本采集之后立即放入无菌塑料袋中密封保存并编号,带回实验室后放入 4 ℃恒温箱保存,内生真菌的分离工作在标本采集之后的 1 个月内完成。本研究所用的地衣标本现保存于山东师范大学地衣标本馆。

### 表 1 地衣材料及大团囊虫草属地衣内生真菌信息

Table 1 Information of the endolichenic Elaphocordyceps and related lichen samples

Host	Host Voucher	Strains	GenBank No. for ITS
Leptogium sp.	20102506, Yunnan, China	20102506X	HQ339879
Leptogium sp.	20102558, Yunnan, China	20102558A	HQ339880
Leptogium sp.	20102666, Yunnan, China	20102666	HQ339881
Leptogium sp.	20102680, Yunnan, China	20102680B	HQ339882
Parmelia sp.	20114567, Inner Mongolia, China	$20114567\mathrm{c}$	KF753860
Melanelixia glabra	20114761, Shaanxi, China	20114761A	KF753859
Parmelia sp.	20117321, Inner Mongolia, China	20117321a	KF753861
		20117321b	KF753862
Parmelia sp.	20117332, Inner Mongolia, China	20117332a	KF753863
Parmelia sp.	20117608, Inner Mongolia, China	20117608a	KF753867
		20117608b	KF753868
Parmelia sp.	20124256, Zhejiang, China	$20124256\mathrm{e}$	KC237381
Parmelia sp.	20124259, Zhejiang, China	20124259a	KC237378
Parmelia sp.	20124438, Inner Mongolia, China		
·		$20124438\mathrm{c}$	KF753865
		20124438e	KF753866
		20124438f	KF753869
Physcia atrostriata	20124521, Zhejiang, China	20124521b	KC237378
		20124521a	KC237377
Parmotrema crinitum	20124730, Zhejiang, China	20124730e	KC237379
Rimelia reticulata	20124794, Zhejiang, China	$20124794\mathrm{d}$	KC237380
$Umbilicaria\ lobo peripherica$	20128434, Jilin, China	20128434B	KF753848
$U.\ loboperipherica$	20128461, Jilin, China	20128461D	KF753849
$U.\ loboperipherica$	20128462, Jilin, China	20128462A	KF753851
U. esculenta	20128508, Jilin, China	20128508	KF753845
U. esculenta	20128490, Jilin, China	20128490D	KF753843
		20128490E	KF753844
U. esculenta	20128537, Jilin, China	20128537C	KF753846
Leptogium sp.	20128943, Jilin, China	20128943B	KF753850
Lobaria retigera	20129482, Yunnan, China	20129482a	KF753817
L. retigera	20129494, Yunnan, China	20129494a	KF753818
L. retigera	20129511, Yunnan, China	20129511d	KF753819

续表 1 Table 1 continued

Host	Host Voucher	Strains	GenBank No. for ITS
L. retigera	20129515, Yunnan, China	20129515b	KF753852
		20129515d	KF753853
		20129515e	KF753854
L. retigera	20129517, Yunnan, China	20129515e	KF753855
L. retigera	20129519, Yunnan, China	20129517b	KF753820
		20129519a	KF753821
L. retigera	20129560, Yunnan, China	20129560e	KF753822
		20129560e	KF753856
		20129560f	KF753857
L. retigera	20129561, Yunnan, China	20129561a	KF753823
L. retigera	20129565, Yunnan, China	20129565a	KF753847
L. retigera	20129575, Yunnan, China	20129575e	KF753840
L. retigera	20129846, Yunnan, China	20129846b	KF753858
L. retigera	20129587, Yunnan, China	20129587a	KF753824
· ·		$20129587\mathrm{c}$	KF753864
L. retigera	20129593, Yunnan, China	20129593b	KF753825
		20129593a	KF753836
L. retigera	20129596, Yunnan, China	20129596a	KF753826
		20129596b	KF753827
L. retigera	20129609, Yunnan, China	20129609b	KF753828
		$20129609\mathrm{e}$	KF753829
L. retigera	20129613, Yunnan, China	20129609a	KF753837
		20129613f	KF753830
L. retigera	20129861, Yunnan, China	20129613h	KF753831
L. retigera	20129863, Yunnan, China	20129613k	KF753832
		20129613i	KF753838
L. retigera	20129870, Yunnan, China	20129613j	KF753839
<u> </u>		201296131	KF753841
		20129861b	KF753833
		20129863e	KF753842
		20129870b	KF753834
		20129870e	KF753835
Usnea antarctica	2007ENF, Great Wall Station, Antarctic	2007ENF7	HQ339883

#### 1.2 地衣内生真菌的分离和培养

挑选表面无损伤的健康地衣体,首先在流动自来水下冲洗 5 min;之后依次浸入 75%的乙醇 1 min,2%的次氯酸钠溶液 3 min,75%的乙醇 30 s 进行表面消毒工作(Li等,2007)。消毒后的地衣体自然晾干,在无菌环境中切成 1.5 mm×1.5 mm 大小的碎块并移入装有 PDA 培养基的培养皿中,在20℃条件下培养 1 个月。培养过程中生长出的真菌菌株均分别移入装有 PDA 培养基的试管中保存。

### 1.3 内生真菌 DNA 的提取、PCR 扩增和测序

真菌 DNA 通过改进的 CTAB 法进行提取 (Rogers 和 Bendich, 1988)。使用引物 ITS5 (Innis 等, 1990)、ITS1F (Gardes 和 Bruns, 1993) 和 ITS4 (Innis 等, 1990)进行 nrDNA ITS 序列的扩增,PCR 扩增反应程序如下: 95℃ 预变性 3 min, 94℃变性 30 s、58℃退火 35 s、72℃延伸 1 min,该过程重复 35 个循环,72℃后延伸 8 min。PCR 产物使用琼脂糖凝胶回收试剂盒 (SABC)进行纯化。纯

化后的 PCR 产物由上海生工生物工程技术服务有限公司测序。测得序列均已提交至 GenBank (表 1)。

#### 1.4 系统发育学分析

使用软件 MAFFT version7 (Katoh 和 Standley, 2013) 对 ITS 序列进行多重比对, 比对后的序列使用软件 MEGA 5.0 人工校正 (Tamura 等, 2011), 系统发育树同样用 MEGA 5.0 按最小进化距离法 (Minimum Evolution ME) (Rzhetsky 和 Nei, 1992) 进行构建, 可信度结果经过 1000 次重复的自展检验 (Felsenstein, 1985)。进化距离使用最大组成似然模型 (Maximum Composite Likelihood) (Tamura 等, 2004) 进行计算。

测序得到的内生真菌 ITS 序列与 GenBank 中已有的 8 种大团囊虫草属真菌和 3 种蛇形虫草属 (Ophiocordyceps) 真菌的 ITS 序列共同构建发育树 (表 2)。大团囊虫草属和蛇形虫草属均属于蛇形虫草科 (Ophiocordycipitaceae)。

#### 表 2 从 GenBank 中下载的大团囊虫草属和蛇形虫草属真菌序列

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Table 2 & {\it Elaphocordyceps} \ and \ {\it Ophiocordyceps} \ sequences \\ & downloaded \ from \ GenBank \\ \end{tabular}$ 

Species	GenBank No. for ITS		
Elaphocordyceps capitata	AB027364		
E. japonica	EU039882		
E. jezoensis	AB027365		
E. inegoensis	AB027368		
$E.\ ophioglossoides$	JN943316		
$E.\ paradoxa$	JN943324		
E. subsessilis	JX488470		
E. valliformis	AY245640		
Ophiocordyceps agriotidis	JN049819		
O. emeiensis	AJ309347		
O. sinensis	EU570961		

### 2 结果和讨论

基于 nrDNA ITS 序列构建的系统发育树显示,64 株地衣内生真菌与大团囊虫草属真菌具有非常近的亲缘关系(图1)。地衣内生真菌与8种大团囊虫草属真菌共同构成一个单系分枝,并得到99%的自展值支持,分枝内部所有样品之间的进化距离均不超过0.078,内生真菌构成的进化分枝均为该分枝的子类群。表明这64 株地衣内生真菌都属于大团囊虫草属。

64 株内生真菌之间构成了 11 个进化谱系 (分枝 A-K),并且获得高强度自展值支持 (92%~99%)。这 11 个分枝之间的进化距离为 0. 013~0. 038,而 8 个已知种类的大团囊虫草属真菌之间的平均进化距离为 0. 031 (0. 016~0. 079),因此这些大团囊虫草属地衣内生真菌有可能属于不同种类。用于分离内生真菌的宿主地衣分别属于 4 个目(茶渍目、地卷目、黄枝衣目、石耳目)、9 个属,其分布地域覆盖了中国东北和西南地区,甚至远至南极地区(表 1)。以上的结果表明:有多个种类的大团囊虫草属真菌定植在地衣体中,并且分布地域极其广泛。这些大团囊虫草属内生真菌与药用型真菌 E. ophioglossoides 具有很近的亲缘关系,或许具有潜在的药用价值。

大团囊虫草属地衣内生真菌的发现也揭示了内生真菌在地衣共生体中的生态学作用。内生真菌是指定植在宿主内部并且不会对宿主造成可见损害的一类微生物(Petrini, 1991; Schulz 和 Boyle, 2005; Stone 等, 2000; Wilson, 1995), 事实上,很多植物内生真菌会提高宿主抵御逆境胁迫的能力,对宿主的生长起到促进作用(Arnold 等, 2003;

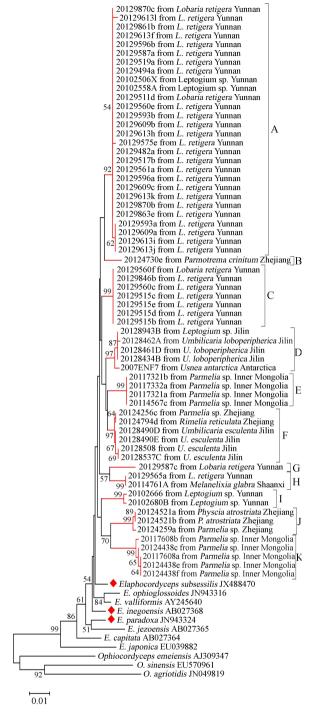


图 1 基于大团囊虫草属内生真菌 nrDNA ITS 序列构建的系统发育树,其中 3 种蛇形虫草属真菌作为外类群。寄生在昆虫体内的大团囊虫草种类用◆作为标记。自展检验高于 50%的数值标记于分枝左侧。A-K 代表由内生真菌之间构成的 11 个进化分枝Fig. 1 Phylogenetic tree of the endolichenic lineages of *Elaphocordyceps* based on ITS data. Three *Ophiocordyceps* species are used as outgroup. *Elaphocordyceps* species parasitizing arthropods are marked by ◆. Bootstrap values above 50% are given next to the branches. A-K represent the clades of endolichenic fungi

Arnold 和 Engelbrecht, 2007; Costa Pinto 等, 2000; Márquez 等, 2007; Mejía 等, 2008)。但是, 迄今为止无研究表明地衣内生真菌会有利于宿主的生长。在地衣这个微型生态系统中, 共生真菌和内生真菌都属于消费者, 而内生真菌生长所需营养物质只可能来源于地衣共生真菌或者光合共生物, 因此地衣内生真菌与共生真菌之间很有可能是竞争关系或是寄生关系。现在已知的 24 种大团囊虫草属真菌绝大多数以真菌作为宿主 (Sung 等, 2007),说明在地衣体中, 大团囊虫草可能是以地衣共生真菌为食物的掠食者。由此可见, 某些地衣内生真菌的定植会对宿主的生长造成不利影响。

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